

Charles Eames, Esq., on behalf of the United States, which reached me on the 6th December, 1849, by the hands of Commodore Voorhis, of which treaty I append copy, marked No. 52.

That draft did not give satisfaction to the King's government for the reasons which you will find expressed in detail, in my despatch to Mr. Judd, No. 46, of 19th December, 1849, of which I add copy, marked No. 53. For the specific objections marked No. 1 to 16 inclusive, I acknowledge my obligation to Chief Justice Lee and Mr. Bates, who were appointed by the King and Council a committee to report upon that draft of treaty.

While Mr. Judd, on his way to Washington, London and Paris, as the late King's special Commissioner and Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, and Mr. Eames on his way from Washington to Honolulu, were framing the treaty above referred to, Mr. James Jackson Jarvis, who had previously been appointed special Commissioner of the late King to Washington, was, under the power conferred upon him, negotiating a treaty with the honorable John M. Clayton, then Secretary of State of the United States government. They had matured and agreed to a treaty, without the privileges and exemptions to whalers allowed in the 7th article of Mr. Judd's treaty; but whenever that treaty arrived at Washington, Mr. Clayton sent for Jarvis, and insisted upon inserting that article. Of this Mr. Jarvis complained, but in his view, those exemptions were injurious to the King's revenue, injurious to foreign merchants resident in Honolulu, and injurious to the owners of whale ships, whose interest it is that their captains should not loiter in port, engaged in their own petty traffic, but keep to their fishing grounds at sea, as continuously as possible.

The treaty was finally amended and concluded between Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Clayton, on the 23rd December, 1849, was delivered to me by Mr. Allen, (now the King's Minister of Finance,) on the 13th March, 1850. The treaty was discussed in Privy Council on the 1st April, 1850, and my despatch to Mr. Jarvis, No. 25 of that date, approved. Of it, I append copy, marked No. 54. By referring to its last paragraph, the King's judges will see that I was not indifferent to their magistracy rank and attributes. You will find the treaty with the United States, as it now stands at page 205 of the 4th volume of our laws. The late King's government acquiesced in that treaty as the best that they could get from the United States, at the time, but without considering it by any means, an equal and reciprocal convention. This I explained at length, to Mr. Jarvis in a despatch, No. 27, of 19th April, 1850, as you will see by referring to page 51 of my report to the legislature of 1854. If, in your wisdom you adopt the tariff to be submitted by the Minister of Finance, you may place the Honorable Commissioner of the United States, at this court, or the King's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, in a fair position, to put the commercial relations between this kingdom and the United States, on a footing more equal and promotive of the advantage of both countries. Nay, you will do more; you will move a lever, which will handle, may lead to a greater equality in all our foreign treaties, and to that uniformity in them all, for which I have ever contended. Of this you will see ample proofs if you take the trouble of looking into my reports, and the correspondence published therewith from year to year.

FIFTEENTH. I would next call your attention to the treaty with Great Britain, negotiated between Wm. Miller, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul General and me, on the 10th July 1851. In most respects it resembles the American treaty, and so long as we make no effort to alter our fiscal system, it will be liable to the same objections. There is a difference, however, in the 12th article, in the British treaty in the equality allowed to the King's diplomatic agents and consuls, with the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation, which may be considered as the completion of the recognition of the King's rank as a sovereign. This is a great excellence in the British treaty, and indicates the strong desire of the British government that this kingdom, though small in population, in the degree of its independent sovereignty, should be inferior to no nation however great. This treaty by some oversight has never been published with our laws, but it was published in the Polynesian and in a separate slip; therefore, I suppose you are all acquainted with it.

SIXTEENTH. I respectfully call your attention to the treaty negotiated between Stephen Reynolds, Esq., under special authority from the Senate of the Free Hanseatic city of Bremen, and me, on behalf of the late King, on the 7th August 1851. The exchange of the late King's ratification for that of the Senate of Bremen, having been opposed in several Privy Councils, by Mr. Bates, without my ever hearing him utter one single objection allowable under the law and usages of nations, especially as to treaties negotiated at a sovereign's own court, and by his own order, at the Privy Council of the 21st November, 1853, I moved the resolution, of which I append copy, marked No. 55. As without any explanation, except that of waiting for Mr. Lee, the obstruction continued, on the 20th March, 1854, I addressed to Mr. Bates, the letter, of which I append copy, marked No. 56. You will find Mr. Bates' reply appended under the mark No. 57. It being of grave importance to determine, how far such objections, if listened to by the Sovereign, would effect his honor and faith in the eyes of other sovereigns, and violate international law and usage, I have prepared some extracts from the highest authorities on international law, ancient and modern; of these I enclose copy, marked No. 58, adding the opinions of the British Consul General, and of the Commissioners of France and the United States.

I may add, that I read my letter to Mr. Bates, and his reply to Mr. Lee, and he, if he ever entertained the views imputed to him, by Mr. Bates, stated none such to me.

The treaty was ratified by the late King, on the 27th March, 1854. Like the British treaty, it has not been printed with our laws, but it was published in the Polynesian, and also in separate slips. Much of what I have said above of Hamburg, applies equally to Bremen, as a Hanse town. It is the ancient capital of the Hanseatic League. Situated at the confluence of the Wumme and the Weser, after Hamburg, it is the greatest entrepot of the German trade. It has become the principal port for the emigration of Germans to the United States, and may become so to ourselves, if we should ever adopt the policy, that I had the honor to recommend to the late King and his government, so far back, as the 1st December, 1847, as you will

see by referring to the documents marked No. 80, at page 51 of my report to the Legislature of 1854. In 1838, the value of all imports into Bremen, was 15,000,000 rix dollars, or at 3 shillings and 2 pence per rix dollar, £2,517,500; and during the same year, the value of exports by sea, was 15,000,000 rix dollars, or £2,517,500. There are no countries in the world, in which commerce is better understood than in Bremen and Hamburg; none where it is more honorably pursued; we have already, in Honolulu, several German mercantile firms, connected with these ports, second to none in respectability; and our treaties with those ancient commercial cities, may become of great benefit to us, if we become a rich agricultural country, as I hope, we will become, under the liberal reign of his present Majesty.

[To be continued.]

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

Interesting Meeting.

A farewell meeting took place at the Bethel on Wednesday evening last, on which occasion the friends of missions had an opportunity to bid farewell to the Rev. Dr. Pierson, who, with a native Hawaiian missionary and his wife were about to embark for Micronesia.

We have no room for a full report of the proceedings on that occasion, or for the remarks of the different speakers, which engaged the attention of the audience for two hours.

Dr. Pierson has been at the islands but a few weeks, having arrived in the Ocean Pearl from Boston, destined for Strong's Island, to be associated with the Rev. Mr. Snow, now residing there. The native Hawaiian missionary who goes out with him, is from Hilo, Hawaii, and is a young man of much promise. They embarked on Thursday in the bark *Lot*, Capt. Handy, who is bound on a whaling voyage among the islands to the westward, and who will cruise some months before landing his passengers at Strong's Island.

This will give Dr. P. and his associate a rare chance of exploring the Malagrace and King's Mill groups, which may result in the establishment of missionaries upon those islands where the light of Christianity has never yet spread. As Capt. Handy has often visited those islands, and is well acquainted with the ruling chiefs of many of them, his kind offices in affording a passage to these missionaries, and introducing them to the people whom he may visit on this cruise, are highly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

At the meeting on Wednesday evening, among other speakers was His Excellency Governor Kekuanoa, (father of His Majesty, the King,) who expressed his hearty approval in sending missionaries to the benighted, and was especially in favor of employing Hawaiians in this honorable work, where they could be usefully engaged. He acknowledged it as a national obligation, resting upon this people, to communicate to others the light they had so recently received themselves, and which had so elevated them above what they would have been without it, as seen in the present condition of those still in heathenism. From the whole tenor of the Governor's remarks, it was evident that he understood something of the value of Christianity and its attendant civilization, from having witnessed and experienced their benefits at home, and was not ungrateful for them.

The effect of the meeting seemed to be, to awaken in the minds of all present an interest in, and a sympathy for, those who, in obedience to the command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," were about to leave the islands on this "work and labor of love." And we have no doubt that these peaceful expeditions will result in much more good, than those undertaken at ten thousand times the expense, to gratify ambition, or to humble a rival.

Chairmen of Committees.

We have been requested, in the absence of the President of the R. H. A. Society, who has always performed the duty, to call the attention of the chairmen of the standing Committees to the fact that the Annual meeting will take place on Tuesday, June 12th, and they are respectfully requested to prepare their reports, so that they may be in readiness to present to the Society at that time. The List of Committees is to be found at page 160 of the Transactions; but to give a wider circulation to its prominent features, we reproduce here the subject of the committees, and the name of the chairman of each.

1. On Sugar.—W. H. Rice. 2. On Coffee.—T. C. B. Rogers. 3. On Wheat and Oats.—H. M. Whitney. 4. On Indian Corn.—J. S. Emerson. 5. On Horticulture.—G. Rhodes. 6. On The Vine.—J. Makoe. 7. On Fruit and Fruit Trees.—T. Coan. 8. On Trees for Shade, Timber, and Wood.—C. R. Bishop. 9. On Garden and other Seeds.—J. Montgomery. 10. On Taro and Garden Vegetables.—A. B. Bates. 11. On Floriculture.—W. Hillebrand. 12. On Irish Potatoes.—L. L. Torbert. 13. On Sweet Potatoes.—T. C. B. Rogers. 14. On Onions.—B. Pittman. 15. On Art and its Manufacture.—Wm. Reynolds. 16. On New Cattle.—T. Cummings. 17. On Horses.—Libahio. 18. On Sheep.—S. P. Ford. 19. On Swine.—J. Meek. 20. On Poultry.—Wm. Ladd. 21. On Birds, Bees, Insects and Worms.—J. W. Marsh. 22. On Butter and Cheese.—C. B. Andrews. 23. On Tobacco.—A. Farnander. 24. On Seasons.—J. T. Gower. 25. On Fences.—C. W. Vincent. 26. On Olives or Native Hemp.—S. Reynolds. 27. On Manufactures.—E. H. Allen. 28. On Machinery and Agricultural Implements.—S. N. Castle. 29. On Agriculture and Commercial Statistics.—W. Goodale. 30. On Roads and Inter-Labor Navigation.—R. H. Bowlin. 31. On Labor and the Population of the Islands.—W. Hillebrand. 32. On Salt.—C. W. Vincent. 33. On Soils.—Wm. Webster.

Wharves.

We notice with pleasure that the government wharves are being repaired and put in thorough order for the use of shipping. Until the receipt of the dredging machine, this is all that can be done for the improvement of the wharves; but the harbor is fast filling up, and needs to be deepened, especially near the wharves, where ships of a large class sometimes wish to haul alongside and discharge. There is now some three or four feet less water at the wharves than when they were built; but the dredging machine will soon remove this evil, so that the largest ships that visit our port can be accommodated.

Salutes.

Wars exchanged on Friday between H. B. M.'s Ship *Munarch* and the shore, at 5 o'clock, a. m.

Term at Lahaina.

A correspondent who was present has furnished us the following: "The new Associate Justice (Judge Robertson) presided at Lahaina this May term for the first time, and fully proved the wisdom of the government in selecting him for the post he occupies. Showing in an eminent degree patience and impartiality, which together with his well known unweary industry will undoubtedly make him an invaluable judicial officer. The business of the Court was conducted with promptness, decision and dignity, and at the same time with the greatest urbanity. Judge Robertson is perfect in the native language and the long practice he has had in the Board of Land Commissioners, in sifting native testimony, will be of the greatest assistance to him in discharging the new duties he has undertaken. The charge to the native jury at Lahaina, was so clear that the dumbest, who chose to listen, could not fail to comprehend—and simplified the matter at issue, in the greatest possible degree, whilst the most jealous could not perceive any bias or prejudice in favor of either party litigant. We can but congratulate the public, on the prospect of the services of Judge Robertson, whilst at the same time we hope that before the next term of the Court at Lahaina Judges, Jurors, and those who have business before the Court, may have better accommodations. Appearances go a great way in supporting the dignity of a Court of Justice, and certainly the accommodations at Lahaina are not decent, not indeed equal to the rudeness in the frontier towns of the Western United States. Judges, Jurors, Counsel, suitors and auditors crowded into a space not more than twenty feet square, at the end of a long, unplastered hall, more than half of the space spoken of being occupied by the furniture, such as it is. The Jurors compelled to sit, sometimes for a whole day, on a wooden bench, twelve inches wide, without a back, whilst, whenever the Sheriff has occasion to move, he begins some minutes before he leaves his place, to make preparations for the first step by asking counsel and others to be kind enough to move their chairs and themselves, so that he may have room. Add to this a crowd of people at the only two windows which can admit air to the space before stated, as being set apart and taken into consideration the irrepressible locusts of natives at the windows aforesaid, and you may have a fair idea of the Court House at Lahaina without undertaking the voyage for the purpose of seeing it."

Ships, Shipping, &c.

The French frigate *Eclair* arrived at this port on the 10th, 29 days from Calcutta, and after taking in water and other necessaries, sailed again on the 20th, in pursuit of the combined squadron now wending its way northward to the Russian possessions.

The Russian frigate *Diana*, said to have been lying in the harbor of Simoda, Japan, was carried up high and dry inland and lost, during an earthquake which occurred there, and which destroyed, it is said, the town of Simoda itself, one of the places opened to trade by the American treaty.

The British Schooner *Harriet* arrived on the 24th from Sydney via Tahiti, and sailed the same day for San Francisco with the U. S. Mail from this Post Office.

Her B. M.'s Ship *Munarch*, of 84 guns, Capt. Paty, arrived on the 24th, from Valparaiso. She left England on the 31st of January, and will be the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, as soon as she joins the Admiral. She sails to-morrow for the north.

The Am-Brig *L. P. Foster*, arrived on the 26th from Oregon, with a cargo of lumber.

The latest accounts from China represent the small pox as raging in Hong Kong, and also among the Shipping at Shanghai.

After having been in possession of the revolutionists for two years, the city of Shanghai has again come into the hands of the imperialists, who immediately removed all the cannon from the walls, fearfully, it would seem, that such arms might be turned against them. Most of the rebels escaped; only about 400 were taken and beheaded.

The natives say, that Gov. Keih, in his dispatch to the Emperor, has stated that the French were the first to assist in bringing about obedience to the imperial authority; while the English Consul was willing to give up the race course, and to allow of a lottery being established at Taylor's bridge, by which means supplies were prevented reaching the city; but no mention is made of the part taken by the Americans in the reduction of the place.

Her Britannic Majesty's Birth-day.

Thursday last, the 24th inst. was observed as usual in Honolulu, by a general display of consular bunting, and by visits of congratulation to H. M.'s Consul General, at 12 o'clock. The American Sloop of-war *DECATUR* bore the British flag at the fore in honor of the day, and responded to the salute of the RATTLENAKE at 12 noon.

Chart of Honolulu Harbor.

A very brief notice of the chart published by Mr. Emmert, in the Polynesian of April 28th, failed to explain its origin so fully as the facts demand; we therefore give place to the following which will remedy the former omission.

To the Editor of the Polynesian:—Sir, My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 28th ult. The Chart of the Harbor of Honolulu referred to, was enlarged by Acting Lieut. Phelps of the U. S. Sloop of-war *DECATUR*, from a survey of Lieut. Mallon of the B. R. N. and was made for me. With the exceptions of some important corrections in the soundings on the Bar, the Western Reef, and locating the Buoys, it is a correct enlargement of the above.

After its completion, Acting Lieut. Phelps presented it to me, and with his consent, I permitted Mr. Emmert to lithograph it, in order that the commercial community might be benefited by a chart on a proper scale.

Yours, &c.

H. PRENDERGAST,

Agent H. S. N. Co.

Honolulu, May 23, 1855.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Second Judicial District.—May Term 1855.

Associate Justice ROBERTSON of the Supreme Court, and Judge KAUFMAN on the bench.

The King vs. KAHUANA.—After the evidence for the prosecution had closed, on motion of prisoner's counsel, the case was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner.

J. W. Austin, Esq., District Attorney for the crown. J. H. Napela, Esq., for the prisoner.

The King vs. KAHUANA.—Revised and Mutiny.—In this case a long process was entered by the District Attorney.

The King vs. JEMMA.—House breaking.—The prisoner was indicted for having broken into the store of Messrs. Bolles & Co. of Lahaina, and being arraigned pleaded guilty. The court sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of two years.

The King vs. NAWAHOA.—Polygamy.—The prisoner upon being arraigned pleaded guilty and was sentenced by the Court to eighteen months imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of five dollars.

The King vs. DAVID GEIFF.—Larceny.—The prisoner was charged with the theft of fifty dollars from the premises of Albert Barrus in Lahaina. Verdict, not guilty.

J. W. Austin, Esq., District Attorney for the crown. J. D. Blair, Esq., for the prisoner.

The King vs. KAHUANA.—Assault and Battery.—The prisoner was indicted for assaulting and beating the plaintiff and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of ten dollars, or in default thereof, to imprisonment at hard labor for twenty days.

J. W. Austin, Esq., District Attorney for the crown. W. Humphreys, Esq., for the prisoner.

Hayden Cogswell vs. T. Phillips, Replevin.—After the plaintiff had closed his evidence, on motion of defendant's counsel, the court granted a non-suit for want of sufficient evidence.

Messrs. Harris and Austin, for plaintiff.

Messrs. Blair and Farwell, for defendant.

E. Duvauchelle and Haul Administrators of the estate of J. H. Hayes vs. J. J. Halsey.—Assumpsit.—On motion

of defendant's counsel a continuance was granted in this case, and a commission to take testimony abroad granted by the court.

Messrs. Blair and Farwell, for plaintiff. Messrs. Harris and Austin, for defendant. The case was brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of six hundred and fourteen dollars for money had and received. The defendant pleaded a set off. The case involved accounts of some years standing. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant in the sum of \$272. Motion made for a new trial by the plaintiff's counsel.

Messrs. Blair and Farwell, for plaintiff. Messrs. Harris and Austin, for defendant. This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover a sum of money alleged to have been taken by the defendant and others from a tomb on the plaintiff's premises. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$349.

Messrs. Napela and Blair, for plaintiff. Messrs. Harris and Farwell, for defendant. Several other cases were disposed of and the court adjourned on Thursday the 17th inst.

By Authority.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT RELATING TO BANKRUPTCY, PASSED JUNE 16, 1848.

Be it Enacted by the King, the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled:

SECTION 1. That section thirtieth of "An Act relating to Bankruptcy," passed June 16, 1848, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. After the passage of this Act, appeals may be taken from the decisions of the Commissioners in Bankruptcy, in all cases decided by them, to the Supreme Court of this Kingdom, provided that the appellant give notice of appeal within five days after the decision rendered, and within ten days after such decision, file with the said Commissioners, a good and sufficient bond, in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, conditioned for the payment of all costs arising from said appeal, in case the said appeal shall not be sustained in the Supreme Court.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

Approved this 14th day of May, 1855.

KAMEHAMEHA.

VICTORIA K. KAHUANA.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

Be it Enacted by the King, the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled:

SECTION 1. That the words "or any cause," in section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to the election of the Representatives of the People," passed in the year 1850, be and the same are hereby expunged; and the word "or" is hereby inserted between the words "resignation" and "death," in said section.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

Approved this 14th day of May, 1855.

KAMEHAMEHA.

VICTORIA K. KAHUANA.

AN ACT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF PROSTITUTION.

Whereas, Large numbers of young females, belonging to the remote districts of the Kingdom, are in the habit of frequenting the resorts, particularly during the fall shipping season, for the purpose of prostitution;

And whereas, this evil practice is calculated to spread disease and death among the people, thereby contributing to their rapid decrease in number, therefore,

Be it Enacted by the King, the Nobles and the Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands, in Legislative Council assembled:

SECTION 1. That from and after the date of the passage of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Police and District Justices of Honolulu and Lahaina, and the District Justice of Hilo, respectively, to cause to be arrested and brought before them, any female that may be complained of by the Sheriff or Prefect of Police, as being a prostitute, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Justice that such female is a prostitute, and that her father, mother, or other guardian, reside in any other district, than that in which such Justice has jurisdiction, or that such female has left her native district, and come to reside within the district where such Justice has jurisdiction, for the purpose of prostitution, then such Justice may order such female to return to her parents or guardian, if she have any, or to the district from whence she came, within forty-eight hours from the time of such order; and if such female be found within his district after the expiration of such period of forty-eight hours, the Justice may punish her by imprisonment at hard labor, or solitary confinement, for a period not exceeding thirty days upon the first complaint, and upon any subsequent complaint, for a period not exceeding sixty days. It shall be the duty of all justices and police officers, school inspectors and school teachers, to inform the police Justices of the resorts aforesaid, of any females belonging to their respective districts, whom they may suspect of having resorted to said resort for the purpose of prostitution, that they may be dealt with as hereinbefore provided.

Approved this 14th day of May, 1855.

KAMEHAMEHA.

VICTORIA K. KAHUANA.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

House of Nobles.

Friday, May 11.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, transmitting an act establishing a government newspaper in the Hawaiian language, together with an act relating to a road from Waimea to Hilo.

The newspaper act was read a first time, the rules were suspended, and the act taken up on its second reading in committee of the whole. After a debate in which Nahalea, Kekuanoa, Armstrong and Prince Kamehameha took part, the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Monday, May 21.

Two petitions were received from Kaupiki and others, one praying the house of Nobles to insist on a sufficient for the military, and the other, that the board of land commissioners be re-established for two or three years, an act to that effect being enclosed. These petitions were received by vote.

The act mentioned above was read, and its consideration postponed for the present.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to inquire of the house of representatives if any committee of conference had been appointed on the petition to settle the accounts of His late Majesty without interest.

A communication was received from the other house, stating that Messrs. Whitte, Maikai and Sumner had appointed a committee of conference on the public translator act, and Messrs. Kamekaha, Maikai and Whitney, on the Hawaiian newspaper act.

The President appointed, on behalf of this house, Messrs. Kekuanoa, Kapeau and Armstrong committee on the public translator act, and Messrs. Pihikoi, Haalea and Allen on the Hawaiian newspaper act.

The wine bill was received from the house of representatives, as passed by them, which was read the first time. The rules were suspended and the act put upon its second reading. Pending the discussion, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, May 22.

Mr. Allen, from the committee on the bill regulating the contract of money, made a report of which was accepted.

The house went into committee of the whole on the second reading of the wine bill, but the committee rose on the arrival of Messrs. Austin, Kamekaha and Maikai, who had been delayed by the other house to notify the house of Nobles that they had fixed on the 24th of June as the day of final adjournment.

The President, thanked the committee for their communication, and stated that this house was glad to hear that the representatives were likely to complete their arduous duties so soon, and that the house of Nobles would have been ready to adjourn at the pleasure of His Majesty.

The house again went into committee on the wine bill.

the first section of which was read and discussed at length. Pending the discussion of the first section, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, May 23.

Kapeau introduced an act declaring the period at which all subjects of the King cease to be minors and become of legal age, which was read a first time. The rules were suspended, the act read a second and third time and passed.

The bill authorizing the manufacture of wine was taken up, when a motion for indefinite postponement was lost by a vote of 9 to 4, as follows:—Messrs. Kekuanoa, Armstrong, Kekuanoa and Kamekaha. Nays.—Messrs. Wyllie, Allen, Kapeau, Kamehameha, Kapeau, Kamekaha, Kapeau and Pihikoi.

The bill was then read a second and third time and passed.

A communication was received from the other house, announcing the appointment of Messrs. Fuller, Davis and Richardson a committee on the petitions of the ex-exectors of His late Majesty.

An act was received from the house of representatives to regulate the pay of the tax collectors and to provide for an enumeration, which was taken up on its first reading. The rules were suspended and the act was considered in committee of the whole, where it was discussed by sections, amended, and the first four sections passed, when the committee rose and the house adjourned, having been in session five hours.

Thursday, May 24.

Haalea introduced an act on the subject of granting Royal Patents to konohiki who have obtained awards from the land commission, which was read the first time. A committee of conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Kapeau, Kapeau and Kamekaha, to confer with the other house on the prorogation of the sessions of 1855.

The house went into committee on the tax officers pay bill, when sections 6, 7 and 8 were read and passed. Section 8 was read, but before a vote was taken upon it, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Friday, May 18.

The absentees having returned from Maui, Mr. Robertson resumed his place as speaker.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Whitney that the appropriation bill be made a special order for Monday next.

By the same gentleman, that a committee be appointed to confer with the Nobles on the subject of the government translator bill. Adopted.

By Mr. D. Kamekaha that the wine bill be made one of the special orders for to-day. Adopted.

The hospital bill as amended by the Nobles, was considered.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

In committee of the whole the taxation bill (unfinished business) was taken up, and after a long debate referred to a select committee.

The Nobles informed by message that they had indefinitely postponed the bill to provide for the publication of a newspaper in the native language, whereupon a select committee of conference was appointed to discuss said bill with the Nobles.

The wine bill came up in committee of the whole, and after a lengthy discussion the bill was passed by a vote of 13 to 12. Adjourned.

Saturday, May 12.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wideman, on select committee on the tax collector's compensation bill, reported the same as amended. Special order of the day.

The bill regulating the pay of the Marshal, Sheriff and Police, had a second reading and was ordered for Tuesday.